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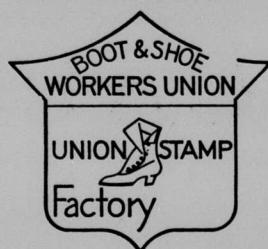
LEADING ARTICLES—August 1, 1913.

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.
IS VACATION A SPECIAL PRIVILEGE?
FIRST WIRELESS STRIKE.
INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.
LAUGH AT UNION MEN.

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE ^{AND} FEDERATION OF LABOR

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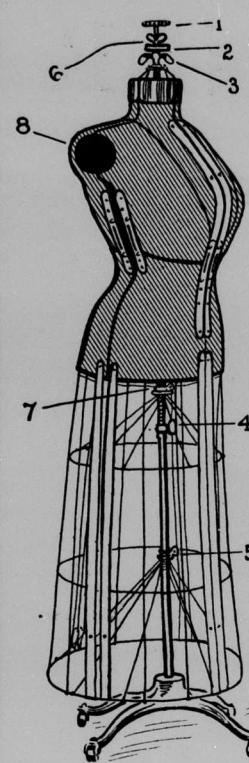
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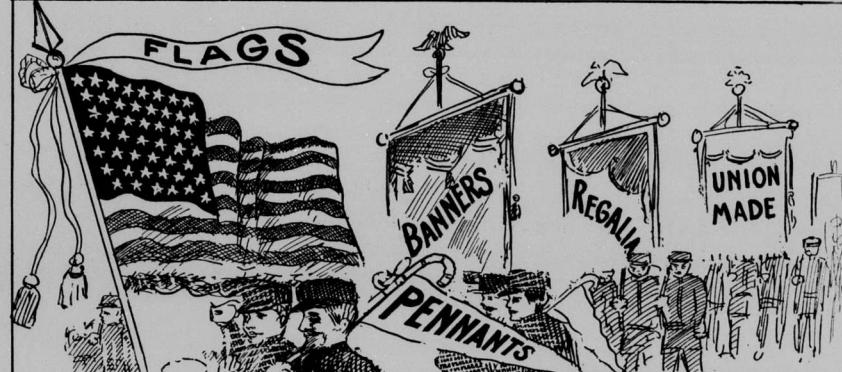
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THE LABOR CLARION

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1913.

No. 25

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST

Early last week at Binghamton, N. Y., more than fifty girls met their death in the hungry flames of a garment factory fire. The disaster closely resembles the Triangle Waist Company fire in New York City, where 147 lives were lost about a year ago.

The frightful loss of life is attributed to the rapidity with which the flames spread. Many of the workers were burned or stifled before they could reach the fire escape or descend the stairs.

The whole building, with its inflammable contents, has been likened to a tinder box, and it is plain no adequate precautions had been taken for the protection or safeguarding of the lives of the hundreds of employees who daily toiled within the walls of the cheap building. At any rate none of the stories we have read makes mention of automatic fire extinguishing apparatus such as should be found in every establishment where large numbers of persons are employed. Too little attention is paid to such matters, not only in New York, but elsewhere throughout the country.

Managers of establishments employing large numbers of persons have given little or no consideration to the guarding of the lives of their employees. The dominant thought with them has been the accumulation of profits, and the installation of safety devices would necessarily reduce the profits to some extent, hence they have not been furnished and hundreds and thousands of employees have been roasted alive and killed in numerous other ways.

No amount of previous experience seems to have any influence upon employers, but the general public should be sufficiently aroused by the awful sacrifice of human lives in these terrible furnaces to compel the greedy managers to observe reasonable precautions or suffer the consequences of their delinquency. It will be remembered, however, that the proprietors of the Triangle Shirt Factory not only collected their insurance for property losses, but actually came through the court proceedings of a criminal character unscathed, and it is because the horror of the thing so soon passes out of the mind of the average citizen that such men are allowed to escape and encouragement is offered to others to follow in their treacherous footsteps.

Men who conduct establishments such as that destroyed in Binghamton know the labor market is flooded, and if the life of one employee is snuffed out no difficulty will be experienced in getting another, therefore no more consideration is given to the life of the wage-worker than to the refuse of the factory floor. No argument can be made to show that the fearful loss of life in factories is unpreventable. It is a direct result of the policy of manufacturing employers to take the risk rather than spend the money which protection would cost. In order that a few dollars might be saved the bodies of helpless girls were, in this instance, hurled like sacks of flour from the upper windows of the burning factory, to be crushed beyond recognition on the sidewalk below, there being

but one other alternate, that of remaining in the building to be roasted alive, and this, news dispatches say, many of the helpless women preferred.

A boy who escaped from the building, which had but two small fire escapes, says: "I ran to the fire escape and climbed up on a ladder. I dropped two girls to the men below. The girls were standing five or six feet deep in each window with the flames waving directly behind them. They were mad with pain and the sound of their cries was as if the wind were howling in our ears."

Think of a building in which hundreds of persons are employed being provided with but two exits for escape in case of fire, and no provision whatever made for extinguishing a fire in the event one should start.

If there are no laws to compel the observance, on the part of employers, of ordinary precautions to prevent such horrors as this, then the people of New York are to be charged with responsibility for it. If laws have been enacted covering such cases, then some one has been guilty of criminality—of murder, and should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Tragedies of this kind will continue until an interested and aroused public opinion shall result in proper laws and a vigorous and strict enforcement that will compel not only safer construction of factories and similar establishments, but the installation of means for preventing and extinguishing fire as well as adequate provision for the escape of persons in emergencies.

The public conscience must be aroused sufficiently so that such disasters will not, as has been the case in the past, be but the thought of a day and then pass out of mind never again to be considered. The only way a remedy will be brought about will be by the public persisting in its demands until they have been fully and adequately complied with. No other course will result in the adoption and enforcement of laws which will protect the workers against repeated disasters of this character. Let us hope the public has had enough of this sort of thing and will insist upon speedy and definite remedies being applied before the world is astounded by reports of another such calamity.

While California is far in advance of New York in legislation calculated to protect the workers against injury and death, there is still room for improvement in factory conditions with reference to fire precautions and means of escape from burning buildings occupied by large numbers of employees. We have in this State employers who need constant watching in order to be kept within the bounds of reason and it behooves us, if we are to escape from such disasters as visited Binghamton last week, to pay the price of safety by vigilance undiminishing.

We have never had such a horror, and if we are but interested enough to be watchful we never will.

IS VACATION A SPECIAL PRIVILEGE?

By William Nat. Friend.

The day I set out for my annual vacation I was tired through and through. But I began to think of several far more worn and broken and broke in my congregation and I could not help but believe that many who strap-hung with me to their work on the early morning car were probably in worse plight. There were all manner of clerks, shop and typewriter girls, waitresses, lunch-bucket artisans and others into whose lives I doubt if such a luxury as a month off in the country on full pay had ever come.

Somehow, though, I am only a minister on a meager salary, one of the hip lieutenants in the great mass of humanity, I cannot quite take what I get while I know that there are thousands who can never have it (however much it would increase their efficiency or raise the totality of efficiency in the nation) without feeling that I have been playing piker with plutocracy and in strict ideal morality am accepting that obnoxious thing that we call special privilege.

In the boat that carried me up the bay I met another released minister who said that if he had not quit when he did he would have had shattered nerves to answer for and been like a certain neighbor clergyman who had just resigned broken in health.

But as we looked back on the city wharves teeming with work, on the tall buildings and factories filled with toilers, on the varying hillsides where princes and peasants alternately dwelt, we instinctively harked to the question, "Is it right for us to go on a vacation while any are left behind? Should not we be, like the captain of the ship, the last man to leave?"

That night up in the hill country where folks at least talk about deer and fish between bountiful meals, I heard a fat happy young man say to a friend, "Well, I cannot kick. I've had a week off with the family on full pay. Monday morning I'll have to be back on the job as Harry left Saturday noon for as long a stretch of his week as he could give it. The firm is doing the best it can."

Now I know that the congregation a minister serves gets better returns out of him for the contractual summer vacation he obtains. I know that the firm does also, which serves its clerks with even a week off on full pay. I know that there are more participating in what we call privileged things than ever before.

But God speed the human brain energy of our common race till it solve this problem of privilege so that every man may have a fit and proportionate share!

PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

The Printing Pressmen and Feeders are in the sixth week of their strike and have the situation so well in hand that they are confident of an early victory. The employers have been unable to recruit any more strikebreakers during the past week, and the Unions have succeeded in taking six of those previously employed away from them since the shops closed down on Saturday night.

In spite of the strenuous denials by members of the Franklin Printing Trades Association, it is still asserted that the bond put up by members of that organization is binding only for six weeks, and break in the rank is confidently looked for during next week, as many offices are completely tied up owing to inability to get competent mechanics to operate their machinery.

The Typographical Union, at its meeting last Sunday, instructed its officers to use their best efforts to bring about a settlement of the controversy, and a conference with the employers will be held the latter part of this week.

Next week is looked forward to as likely to indicate whether the fight is to be long and bitter or is to end shortly in victory for the Unions.

LIGHT AND POWER COUNCIL.

There has been no change in conditions regarding the Light and Power Council strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company during the past week, except that the company is reported to be employing Chinese and Japanese in installing meters in houses.

It is reported that Chief of Police White has issued an order to company commanders to keep pickets of the Power Council in the vicinity of the plants of the company on the move.

The telegram from the American Federation of Labor to the Labor Council concerning withholding support from the Reid Electrical Workers will have practically no influence on the strike because of the fact that every penny of the money raised for the benefit of the strikers goes to men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Electrical Workers have not only been supporting their own men, but have been contributing largely to the support of the Firemen and Gas Workers, which are American Federation of Labor Unions.

INFORMATION NEEDED.

The Industrial Accident Board has sent G. F. Michelbacher out to gather data that is very essential to the successful operation of the Workmen's Compensation law. Mr. Michelbacher is visiting the various unions in an effort to acquire the desired information, and the Unions will find it to the advantage of their membership to assist him as far as possible. The Accident Board is preparing a schedule for general information, and especially for the benefit of employers and employees. It has to take into consideration the "nature" of the physical injury or disfigurement, as well as the "occupation" and "age" of the injured person, as different injuries in the various callings will necessitate varying payments, because of these essentials the Board is asking at first hand for opinions from the workers. The Building Trades Council has selected a special committee to aid Mr. Michelbacher, the Iron Trades Council likewise, and every organization visited has agreed to do everything possible to help him.

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FIRST WIRELESS STRIKE.

By Lena Morrow Lewis.

It seems but yesterday since the discovery of the wireless telegraph was heralded abroad to the world. Yet since that time the wireless system has been established on practically all passenger steamers and some of the freighters.

Like all industries that require the services of labor, the men in this occupation have found the same conditions to contend against as are to be found in every other trade, and hence the history of the wireless operators in their struggle to live and improve their conditions is the story of every other craft and trade.

Whether it is manufacturing shoes or running a railroad or operating the wireless system, the motive actuating all such procedure is profit. This is the keynote of the present capitalist system and it follows that so long as the present order prevails there will be an inevitable conflict between the employing class and the employed class.

Eight years ago wireless operators received \$75 a month, one man to a ship with the privilege of choosing his own hours of work. The wreck of the Titanic with its frightful loss of human life aroused public sentiment, and Congress passed a law requiring ships to be equipped with two wireless operators with one on duty all the time, making a twelve-hour shift. The wages of the men were cut so that the first man on the run received \$45 and the second \$35 a month. This awakening of the public conscience as to the safety of the people did not extend to the wireless operators. All other skilled tradesmen on board work an eight-hour shift and are well organized. On April 22, 1913, the strike was called.

The low wages and long hours of the men created much dissatisfaction and the dismissal of eight of the oldest men in point of service because of their activity in the Union precipitated the strike. The Marconi Company proved to be no different from any other capitalist concern when fighting a strike. They at once imported a lot of young fellows from the East, many of whom had only a superficial technical knowledge of the subject and had never had any experience in practical work on a ship. As an inducement to get men to come out West to break the strike, they advertised in Eastern papers that there was an opening for sixty operators to take charge of a station at Marshalls, California. To cover up this bluff, they gave out that they were going to establish a school at this point.

Two men for every ship carrying wireless equipment were imported from the East at an expense of \$100 per man, and a guarantee of \$12.50 living expenses per week while on land, and a contract for work for nine months. When on duty they were paid from \$75 to \$100 per trip if it were a trip of more than two weeks and less than a month. Short trips at the rate of \$100 per month. The strikers were only asking for \$50 and \$60 a month, and the amount spent by the company to break the strike would have paid the increase demanded by the men for five years. Important as profits are today shrewd capitalists are ever looking out for future profits and power, and the real crux of the question was in the desire to destroy the union.

From the standpoint of expenses, general inconvenience and damage, the strike was a bad proposition. Thousands of dollars worth of apparatus were destroyed or spoiled by the incompetents, their inability to send messages while at sea inconvenienced the passengers and in some cases money was accepted for messages that were never sent. The steamer Yukon was only about twenty miles from the Senator when she foundered at Unimak Pass, and the Senator officers knew nothing of the wreck till they got to Nome. That the Yukon sent out distress calls

is known from the fact that the Unalga station received the call. The Revenue Cutter Tahoma, which was much farther away, went to the rescue. It is only a piece of good fortune that nothing more serious happened than did. The incompetence of a wireless man at sea means danger to human life.

The law passed by Congress requires that a wireless man have certain qualifications and possess a Government certificate. During the strike the law was not enforced, a strikebreaker was given an examination but if not qualified he was given a temporary permit on the ground of an emergency, but later on it was decided that the situation was not an emergency and stopped issuing permits and let the men go out without any kind of papers.

The overtures for the settlement of the strike were first made by the strikers. They realized that there was a limit to the strike benefit fund and that it was better to go back to work. Another and very important reason that led them to offer a compromise and return to work was the desire to become more thoroughly organized, for they realized that only with an efficient and well organized union can they resist to any degree the encroachments of the employing class.

The most important gain was the recognition of the Union. While the wireless stations are not strictly closed shops yet it is significant that all the old active union men are being replaced and a bonus on all business is allowed which will mean a small increase in pay. The cost of sending messages has been materially reduced and this means more patronage by passengers at sea.

Other minor demands were granted, such as the men must receive full pay for wireless service no matter what other work they may do on the ship for compensation. No man can be arbitrarily dismissed by the company. Any wireless work done while ashore must be paid for, salaries are to be paid by the month and the steamship companies must give the men \$1 per day for meals when in port and not serving meals on board ship.

The Marconi Company is controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company and to let the wireless men win this strike would be the beginning of more power to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, since the wireless division is a branch. If the men had been entirely successful it might have inspired the land operators to follow suit.

That the destruction of the Union was the big thing the Marconi Company was after is to be seen in the tactics they pursued in demanding that the men surrender their Union cards if they wanted to hold their jobs. Men who did so at once wrote to the Union officials telling them what they had done. Very shortly the Marconi Company sent these cards to Union headquarters with the view of trying to discourage the leaders and show them that the men were deserting the Union.

When it was found that the Marconi Company was doing this, the officials sent out orders for all the Union men to surrender their cards, and as fast as the company received them they were sent to the Union headquarters. The Union officials then sent the cards back to their original owners.

The recognition of the Union and the experience of the men in the strike has very materially increased the union spirit among the operators and the rest of the crew treat them as belonging to the ship since they are organized.

This is the first strike in the history of the wireless operators and its limited success will aid very materially in strengthening the solidarity of that portion of the working class in its fight against capitalist exploitation and ultimately the entire system.

THE ISLAND OF HAWAII.

The island of Hawaii, the largest of the Hawaiian group, has an area of 4015 square miles, more than twice the combined area of Maui, Oahu, and Kauai. It is somewhat smaller than Connecticut and considerably larger than Porto Rico.

Hawaii Island has been formed by the coalescence of four large volcanoes—Kohala, Mauna Kea, Hualalai, and Mauna Loa. The first three are extinct, but Mauna Loa has two active craters. Mauna Kea, 13,825 feet above sea level, is not only the highest mountain in Hawaii, but the highest island mountain in the world. Kilauea, the largest active crater in the world, is on the Southeastern slope of Mauna Loa. It is a huge pit, 2.93 miles long, 1.95 miles wide, 7.85 miles in circumference, and 4.14 square miles in area. On the Southwest the side walls are broken away, giving easy access to the flow of the crater and the pit of Halemaumau, or lake of fire. Here one may stand on the edge of the pit and see the molten lava boiling and spouting 100 to 300 feet below. Kilauea is a volcano of the caldron type and has never been known to have an explosive eruption.

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International News Letter

Great Britain—It was decided at a new conference of the Co-Operative Society of the Labor Party, and of the Trade Union Congress, to recommend the establishment of a joint co-operative and labor board by their respective bodies. It would be the duty of this Board to encourage unity of action, and bring about a better co-operation of the entire labor movement. This decision was hailed with great pleasure as an answer to the assault of that body which had so strongly opposed a resolution put forward at the Co-Operative Society Congress favoring the affiliation with the Labor Party. The Labor Party has brought a bill into Parliament providing a half holiday per week for the agricultural laborers, as well as the establishment of Wages Boards. According to the official statistics the average wage of these workers, including perquisites, amounts to 17s. 6d. per week. As the figures are supplied by the employers, the wage stated is rather above than below the mark. The Tramway Workers and Carters' Union held its conference in Leeds. A proposition for the affiliation with the Railway Union was referred to the management board in order that further enquiries and preparations might be made in connection with the matter. The management board was further recommended to take up shares in the daily newspaper of the Labor party. The next movement will be for the nine-hour day, and higher payment for overtime. The leather workers in Northampton have decided to strike only in case their demand for a 52½-hour week should be refused. The employers have offered them 54 hours. The question of the affiliation of the post office clerks with the telegraph clerks has been so energetically proceeded with that the delegates of both societies will be called upon to give their decision in regard to the matter in the near future. The movement among the hotel and restaurant employees is making good progress. The employers are doing their utmost to attract young and more willing hands, in increasing numbers from the Continent. In this work they are assisted in every conceivable manner by the "yellow" workers unions. The secretary of the English National Center, Appleton, states, however, that thanks to the international measures taken, the number has now very considerably diminished, while the movement has made great strides forward. Another proof of the usefulness of international combination among the trade unions.

Norway—The Norwegian Parliament decided unanimously to accede to the petition of the Trade Union National Center, and the Central Organization of the Employers, containing a demand for the postponement of the discussion of the government propositions in connection with conciliation and arbitration boards during the strikes, or labor conflicts. The postponement was demanded for one year. The government declared to be agreeable to the adjournment, but expressed its doubts as to whether the two organizations usually so antagonistic to each other as those of the workers and the employers, would succeed in drawing up any positive proposals. The government dare not depart from its principles in this matter, but it is, however, prepared to make some practical suggestions in connection with the proposal. The Norwegian government has submitted certain amendment proposals to the Parliament in connection with the sick insurance law, thereby complying with the demand of the representatives of the organized sick fund, for the special amendment of three clauses of the insurance law.

Russia—A lively strike movement is now taking place in Russia. The strikers are everywhere putting forward demands for better economic conditions, chief among which is that for in-

creased wages. The first labor exchange in their own building is about to be taken over by the management. The building was erected at a cost of 50,000 rubles, devoted to the cause by a benefactress. The labor exchange will systematically note the wages of the workers, and any other useful and interesting information.

Austria—The Austrian Woodworkers' Union was involved in 117 wages movements in 71 places last year. In 106 cases the workers were the attackers, whilst in 3 cases the same were the defenders; the remaining 8 were lockouts. Altogether 1001 shops, with 7651 workers, were affected. Ninety-six of the movements ended successfully for the strikers, 6 in compromise, and 13 without success. The latter were only small movements, the greatest of which involved 22 workers. The wages movements made calls upon the funds to the amount of 8,080 pounds, and meant a loss of 209,000 days work; of the 70 strikes 24 lasted more than 4 weeks, and 4 as a matter of fact, longer than 5 months. A reduction in the working time of from one-quarter to six hours per week was achieved for 3990 of those taking part, whilst an increase in wages of from 2 to 20 per cent for 6140 of those affected was obtained. On an average every worker gained a decrease of working time of 101 hours per year, and an increase in wages of 4 pounds per year. Collective tariffs were drawn up for 590 workers, and besides this individual contracts for 1551 workers. Of the 7651 workers who took part in all the movements 5867 were cabinet makers, 346 machine workers, 295 comb workers, 262 furniture packers, 159 paper hangers, 147 musical instrument makers, whilst the remainder were employed in 12 other trades.

Brazil—The secretary of the Brazilian Trade Union Federation, Rosendo dos Santos, reports from Rio de Janeiro that among other things, one fact is everywhere noticeable, that is the tendency of wages and labor conditions of the masses in all countries to become standardized through the continual ebb and flow of emigrants. It is a great mistake, so he writes, that so many workers in the old world are still allowing themselves to be enticed over here by the government agents in the hope of finding better conditions than in the homeland. There is not the slightest reason, even for the inhabitants of those lands in which unemployment and poverty are ever so prevalent to envy the economic conditions of the workers over here. The inhabitants of many parts of the country, especially Northern Brazil, are fleeing from the frightful conditions to be encountered there. The emigration from the States of Ceara, Lerjipe, etc., is therefore on the increase. The conditions are somewhat better in the State of St. Paul, but even here one must work from early morning to late in the evening, and the wages are such that the working families must subsist on beans and tapioca, of which they do not get by any means too much.

ASK ARBITRATION.

At a conference of the representatives of the managers and producers of plays in the United States and Canada and officers of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, in convention at Seattle, it was decided to transfer to New York the negotiations relative to employment problems. It is reported that the managers will demand the appointment of an arbitration board and reduction of the number of stage hands required to be carried by traveling shows. The convention appointed a committee of five to confer in New York with the managers' representatives on the points in dispute.

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HIGH LIGHTS ON MILITANT SUFFRAGE.

By Burke McCarty.

London is the storm center of one of the most extraordinary revolutions the world has ever seen. Its scope envelopes the earth and yet the real facts are submerged in deepest mystery to nine-tenths of the people outside of England.

On the surface it appears to be a battle of sexes, in which, on the women's side, all class lines have been completely wiped out. A sex earthquake has ripped open the whole social organization from upper crust to foundation stone.

A titled woman at the top on down to the scrub-women are fighting earnestly, desperately, shoulder to shoulder.

The "Social and Political Union" (militant suffragists) are but the signal corps, calling the attention of the world to the conflict.

That England is the storm center is due neither to accident nor chance. It is the logical spot, for in no other country, perhaps, in the civilized world, have women been so suppressed, exploited and dominated as there.

Now the question which arises is: What has occurred to change a nation of conservative, submissive women into a set of fighting, window-smashing, bomb-throwing furies?

The fact that over 400 British women, all of respectable, unblemished reputations, should serve jail sentences of various durations, endure hunger strikes and go to the brink of the grave as a result of forcible feeding, is a thing that cannot be lightly passed over.

That it is the act of vain, silly women seeking the lime-light is also preposterous, for, going to jail, especially an English jail, is no snap, and such women would seek notoriety in some more comfortable way.

But every woman who has been sent to jail, every woman who has endured physical violence for the Cause, is an object-lesson which is clearly understandable and appeals strongly, especially to the women of the working class.

It is well to keep in mind the fact that 82 per cent of English women are wage earners. It is well also to remember that there are 1,278,000 more women in England than men, a condition due to emigration, war and wretched working conditions.

On the women's side of the battle line are drawn up: 20,000 Women's Co-Operative Guild; 76,000 Women's Liberal Federation; 15,000 Scottish Women's Federation; 100,000 North England Weaver's Association; 109,000 Women's Temperance Union; 20,000 Independent Labor Party; 20,000 Textile Workers—a total of 360,500 thoroughly organized women of all ranks and stations. This is the human bulwark which stands in mute determination behind the militant suffragists.

This is the force which is stampeding the so-called Liberal cabinet. And why should a "Liberal" party oppose such an overwhelming appeal in a country where women are over a million in the majority and 82 per cent of this number are working-class women?

Let me call attention to the fact that the old English Tory Party exists in name only.

Evolution in industry has made the manufacturing class the dominating force in political government.

The party known in politics as Liberal has supplanted the old-time Tory Party which represented the commercial interests.

Behind the Liberal Party, which is merely an alias to fool the people, are grouped the Brewers and Distillers, various manufacturing interests, and the military and naval interests.

The women of England have learned that as men have increased their suffrage, their wages have increased, while women's wages have decreased.

These women also have awakened to the fact that the extremes of poverty and wealth produced

by the system have a killing effect upon the physical and mental health of their sex.

These are some of the causes which have cemented the women of England together in this great struggle.

Their solidarity is one of the most wonderful things in the world today.

The Liberal government argues thus: "If we give women the vote with their large majority they would destroy our military and naval organizations, for they stand as a unit against war.

"This is a government built on brute force, and women have no right to any voice in such a government. A large army and navy is absolutely necessary for us to keep the natives in our colonies—India, South Africa and Egypt—in suitable subjection, and we could not allow the flood of gold pouring from them to be cut off."

They quite overlook the fact that the women of the nation have produced the manhood sacrificed to the war god.

The Brewers and Distillers are on the job in England just as they are in every other country, bitterly opposing putting such a dangerous weapon as the ballot in the hands of women, knowing full well that women realize they are the chief sufferers of the liquor traffic.

These are some of the elements which make the battle of the sexes in England the most unique in the world's history.

In the final analysis, it is the battle which motherhood with her back to the wall, is waging for the preservation of the race.

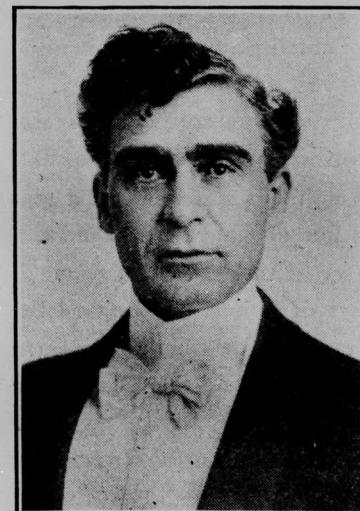
Motherhood vs. greed!

Who can doubt the outcome?

GLOBE THEATRE.

You often see one or two good pictures at any old show, but if you want to see all good ones all the time, go to "The Globe." And that is not all—you can see and hear Edison's Marvelous Talking and Moving Pictures at the exceedingly low price of 10 cents, and 5 cents for children.

On Monday and Tuesday, August 4th and 5th, an extraordinary two-reel feature, entitled "A Dash for Liberty," will be shown. A woman detective is one of the interesting characters in this Lubin Release. She fascinates the defaulting bank bookkeeper, and all but has her case complete when he scents trouble, jumps on a locomotive and dashes away. The flight, the pursuit and the capture make as exciting a series of events as can be imagined.



GEORGE STANLEY

"The Sixth Commandment" is another drama of merit on the same bill by the Vitagraph Co., that will pull at your heart strings.

"The Scenic Trip Through the Grand Canyon of Arizona," and two good comedies to send you home laughing, gives you both sides of your dime, and some more thrown in.



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FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1913.

A bulletin of the Forest Service says: "An agricultural colony in Palestine has just applied to the U. S. Forest Service for help in planting trees to bind the drifting sands of the Mediterranean. The colony is near Jaffa, or Yafa, the ancient Joppa of the Bible, and there is being developed in connection with it a seaside resort, with hotel, villas, bath houses, and gardens. The experts of the service point out that the reclamation of sand dunes is not a serious problem in the Eastern United States because the prevailing winds are from the land and the sand is blown into the sea. On the West coast the situation is more serious. The most notable example of reclaimed sand areas there is furnished by Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, where grasses, acacias, and, later, trees and shrubs have converted sand wastes into pleasure grounds of great beauty."

If the "Chronicle's" fight against the Geary-street extension bonds is as successful as its fight against the Workmen's Compensation act, the bond issue will carry by about ten to one. The petitions circulated for signatures for a referendum against the Compensation act received less than 12,000 names. The "Chronicle" made a strenuous fight against the law and in favor of signatures. The failure was so complete that even the advocate of greed is now ashamed of itself. We copy the following from Saturday morning's "Chronicle": "Zemansky has received numerous inquiries in reference to a referendum petition on the Workmen's Compensation act. The inquiries indicated that such a petition had been circulated here and has been numerous signed. No petition of this character has been filed in the Registrar's office, however, and Zemansky says that the time allowed for receiving it has expired."

Elbert Hubbard, the most colossal liar in America, attempts to veil his own greed, viciousness and ferocity behind an attack on Louis D. Brandies in the last issue of that slop tub called the "Philistine." He also links the names of Samuel Gompers, Emma Goldman, Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louie and says they are all of a kind. This hysterical rag is edited by a man who would sell his soul for a dime, who employs nothing but cheap, non-union labor, and makes his living by telling lies for the benefit of other employers like himself. How the State of New York can stand the stench the winds of heaven blow over it from East Aurora is more than we have ever been able to understand. The creature, Hubbard, should be sent to some isolated island such as Molokai where the country would be insured against contracting the disgraceful malevolence with which he is infected. He is the last word in frauds, the champion of liars and the slave of glittering golden coin.

LAUGH AT UNION MEN

A communication received by the Label Section from a manufacturer of union-made articles in the garment industry says retail merchants laugh at him for entertaining the idea that union men demand the union label. The writer also says that results have convinced him that the merchants who laugh at the idea are correct and that the union man cares very little whether he wears a union or a non-union collar. He says: "The fact that we are carrying thousands of dozens of union-made collars right in San Francisco, where certainly the dealers can readily obtain them, shows pretty conclusively that if there were any real demand for the union label, no dealer could afford, much less attempt to be without proper supplies on hand. The very fact that nine out of ten union men when going into a store will fail to ask for the union label, and then, in the same proportion, if perchance they should fail to find exactly what suited them, would be perfectly content to take something else, is not the sort of call for an article of merchandise that will induce a merchant to carry it. Just so long as the union man is willing to accept something else, just so long will the merchant laugh at him when it comes to considering the so-called demand for union-label goods."

The situation is very accurately described by the manufacturer above quoted, and it is, indeed, unfortunate that union men cannot be brought to a realization of the crime they commit against unionism when they fail to demand the union label on their purchases of all descriptions. There can be no excuse whatever for them. There are men in this city, officials of unions, salaried employees of unions, who persistently and constantly spend the money they draw from union treasuries, for non-union articles, and whether some of these men know it or not, they are frequently talked about and held up to ridicule as hypocrites of the worst kind, and they deserve every bit of it, for they are frauds, deceptions and snares—parasites preying upon the labor movement.

No criticism can be too severe for a man who will draw money from a union treasury and spend it for non-union goods. He is worse than a hypocrite, worse than a footpad, because as a union official he is expected to set an example for the rank and file to follow. Every trade unionist should, in order to be consistent, demand the label at all times, but a careless, hypocritical officer is a curse beyond description. There is no word among the more than 80,000 in the English language capable of properly conveying to the mind a picture of him. He is a traitor to the cause and should be weeded out of the labor movement as wholly unfit to associate with, to say nothing of being employed by, union men. The movement must get rid of such men.

The condition described by the above-mentioned manufacturer in his letter to the Label Section is disgraceful in the extreme and a most conclusive indictment of union men. Think of it! Eight girls make the union-label collars worn by 2,500,000 union men in the United States. How many of this vast army of members of labor organizations really wear union-made collars? It is safe to answer that, on the average, not one of them in each thousand does so, else more than eight girls would be employed in their manufacture. Are you one of the non-unionists?

Weigh this statement of a manufacturer well and see what it really means: "We have a fair demand for our union-label overalls, but for shirts the demand is very light."

Now, if this statement conveys any meaning at all it points out the fact that many members of unions buy union-label overalls because while at work their fellows have an opportunity to see whether the garments bear the label, while with shirts the same chance is not afforded, and the wearers are practicing deception and dishonesty. They are really to be pitied. They think they are fooling their fellow union men; but in truth, they are fooling themselves also. It is a narrow, silly view to take of the situation, and no man of intelligence will indulge in such practices even though he be dishonest enough so to do.

The manufacturer quoted above closes his letter to the Label Section with this perfectly natural statement: "Needless to say, the result has been most disappointing and discouraging to the manager of this firm."

Union men, and women too, in the name of common sense, common honesty and real unionism, arouse yourselves from your lethargy and guard your own interests by demanding the union label—and getting it always.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The "Chronicle" opposes the bond issue for extensions of the Municipal Railroad. Need anything further be said to the common people? We think not.

Secretary Bryan seems to be forming a habit of reflective criticisms of life, or else we are beginning to pay more serious attention to his utterances, and so to become aware of those philosophic tendencies. "There is no load that will break a man down so quickly and surely as a load of revenge," Mr. Bryan has remarked recently. And the observation seems especially acceptable coming from a man who has illustrated the truth it contains by a steady avoidance of the error. The Secretary of State is a cheerful example of the ability to meet reverses with sweet and unrevengful serenity or at least a refusal to become soured by disappointments or broken by a load of revenge, and persistence without the unwholesome accompaniment of a desire to get even, is one of the most difficult and desirable of traits. The good loser who has had the sense to keep optimistic and friendly is an inspiring type, as well as the man who succeeds without bitterness. Revenge is belittling and so reacts upon the person who seeks it. Like a deadly boomerang, it returns to him, destroying his peace of mind, his faith, his capacity for the highest development. There are too many things which are healthy and positive and beneficial in the world for any of us to waste time over the petty exactions of a spirit of revenge.—"Haverhill Gazette."

A four-act play called "The Traffic" is coming to San Francisco next week which will show one or two of the reasons why the non-union, unattached working girl gets the worst of her attempts to solve even the simplest problems of life. This play demonstrates that working people don't want any charity, and that a wage-earning girl is both willing and able to take care of herself—morally and physically—if she gets a square deal from those who employ her. This play, "The Traffic," illustrates the fact that working girls are cheated out of their earned rights before they ever think about vice as a source of revenue. It shows that the industrial problem lies back of and beneath the moral problem of which the reformers talk and write so much. In this sense it is a fearless and logical arraignment of those high-brow sociologists who say that vice is invariably the cause of poverty. "The Traffic" demonstrates, on the contrary, that poverty is largely the cause of vice. Another sophism which the new play explodes, is the notion that ignorance and unskilled working girls are "easy marks" for the allurements of "easy money." Pink-tea theorizing about the "weakness" of the girls who sell themselves to the market of lechery, gets an awful jolt in the scenes which show the stubborn, the determined and the game fight which the average girl—no matter how ignorant or how innocent—puts up against the only trade made "easy" by the social conditions which surround her here and in every big city in America. Working girls even of the sweat-shops are as fundamentally moral and well-meaning as the girls of any class, and they would not be subjects of mistaken charity and mis-directed reform if they received fair treatment from their employers in the matter of honest pay for honest work. This play shows that the "pay-roll" is quite as important a factor in morals, health and hygiene as the prayer-book or the "clinical list" with which the police profess to safe-guard the public welfare.

Wit at Random

Griggs—I hate to play poker with a hard loser.
Briggs—It's a hanged sight better than playing it with an easy winner.—Boston "Transcript."

"Is the man your sister is goin' to marry rich?"
"Naw, every time the marriage is mentioned pa says: 'Poor man!'"—Houston "Post."

"Aren't you going to say your prayers, Willie?"

"No, I'm not. I am tired of praying for this family without getting any results."—"Life."

New Boarder—The last boarding house I left the landlady wept.

New Landlady—Well, I won't. You will pay before you go.

A contributor to the current issue of "Farm and Fireside" says:

"I believe lots of boys leave the farm to get a good night's rest."

"Sir," said an irate little gentleman of about four feet eleven inches to a six-foot man, "I will have you know, sir, that I have been well brought up."

"Possibly," was the answer, "but you have not been brought up far."

"Have you lived here all your life," asked a drummer of a lean, lantern-jawed mountaineer, who had stood idly leaning against a rail fence.

The mountaineer shifted his weight from one foot to the other and replied:

"Not yit."

Andrew Carnegie says he got his start as clerk in a country store at one dollar a week. And the Baltimore "Labor Leader" is mean enough to insinuate that they didn't have cash registers those days.

"Is Dobbs a hard-working man?"

"I guess you can call him that. Any kind of work seems hard to him.—Birmingham "Age Herald."

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the lunatic asylum to the visitor, and opened the door of the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a stool and gazing vacantly at the wall.

"Sad story," said the attendant; "he was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason from grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate. This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"Who is this?" inquired the visitor.

"This," repeated the attendant, "this is the other man."

The reading class was in session and the word "furlough" occurred. Miss Thatcher, the teacher, asked if any little boy or girl knew the meaning of the word.

One small hand was raised and shaken vigorously.

"Furlough means a mule," said the child.

"Oh, no, it doesn't," said the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am," insisted the little girl; "I have the book at home that says so."

Miss Thatcher told the child to bring the book to school. The next morning the child came armed with a book and triumphantly showed a picture of an American soldier, riding a mule, under which was printed:

"Going home on his furlough."—New York "Post."

Miscellaneous

SAND.

I observed a locomotive, in the railroad yard, one day;

It was waiting at the roundhouse, where the locomotives stay;

It was panting for the journey, it was coaled and fully manned,

And it had a box the fireman was filling full of sand.

It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip

On their slender iron pavements, 'cause the wheels are apt to slip;

So when they reach a slippery spot, their tactics they command,

And to get a grip upon the rail, they sprinkle it with sand.

It's about this way with travel along life's slippery track,—

If your load is rather heavy, and you're always sliding back;

If a common locomotive you completely understand,

You'll provide yourself in starting with a good supply of sand.

If your track is steep and hilly, and you have a heavy grade,

And if those who've gone before you have the rails quite slippery made,

If you'd ever reach the summit of the upper tableland,

You'll find you'll have to do it with a liberal use of sand.

If you strike some frigid weather, and discover to your cost,

That you're liable to slip upon a heavy coat of frost,

Then some prompt, decided action will be called into demand,

And you'll slip 'way to the bottom if you haven't any sand.

You can get to any station that is on life's schedule seen,

If there's fire beneath the boiler of ambition's strong machine;

And you'll reach a place called Flushtown at a rate of speed that's grand

If for all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.

POINT OF VIEW.

By George Matthew Adams.

Hourly thousands of human wrecks topple headlessly over the Niagara of a Ragged Point-of-View, and strew the Rapids of Failure into a pitiless sight. The reason? Rudder out of Setting!

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing.

For a Point-of-View is just plain Purpose. And there is just one kind of Purpose worth any man's or woman's Salt—the Purpose that tends to some USEFUL end.

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing.

If you start this day with a healthy Point-of-View, you will end it a happier, healthier, broader, bigger person. How wonderful, too, the individual effect that a high, square Point-of View has, not upon yourself alone, but on your whole environment. In fact, how it makes Environment!

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing!

Get the right Point-of-View upon Life. Then it will permeate your Work—make rich the lives of your Friends and your Achievements, bringing at the same time to you a rounded Success. Search out the proper Point-of-View for each task TODAY. In other words—

Set YOUR Rudder before Sailing.

American Federation of Labor Letter**Is This Genuine?**

A press dispatch from Tulsa, Okla., says that a local millionaire has adopted 300 poor children and hopes to swell the number to 1,000. The story goes on to state that this millionaire has provided that at his death the bulk of his estate shall go toward helping poor children and maintaining a home that he has established at Sand Springs, a suburb of Tulsa. According to the story, this millionaire also has provided that any boy or girl who may wish a college education, after completing the course of his school, can select the institution, and the expenses will be defrayed by him. An interesting feature of this news is that it is stated that the home which the millionaire runs consists of a farm and canning factory, "where the boys and girls can work in off hours and where every branch of manual training and domestic science is taught by skilled teachers." The individual referred to in this article was the same one who, some months ago, sent the news broadcast that the Barbers' International Union was to establish a home at Sand Springs, but which was denied by the officials of that organization, stating that it was a scheme to advertise some tonsorial preparation.

Convict Labor Story.

Suit has been brought in the Rhode Island courts by an ex-prisoner to recover from prison labor contractors wages for his labor during imprisonment. The suit is based on the clause in the State constitution which prohibits slavery. Under the contract system convicts are forced to labor without wages for the contractors. This is held to be slavery, and as such, contrary to the constitution. Should the case be successful it will strike a heavy blow at the contract system, not only in Rhode Island, but in every State where it exists. Backed by the National Committee on Prison Labor, William Anderson, for three years a prisoner in the State prison, is suing the former and present contractors, for whom he labored, for wages during the full time of his imprisonment. The contractors from whom Anderson claims wages are the two shirt contracting firms, the Reliance-Sterling Manufacturing Company and the Crescent Garment Company, through Salant & Salant, which firm it is held reaps the profits from the Crescent Garment Company contract. Salant & Salant have been understood to be opposed to contract prison labor, Mr. A. B. Salant, a member of the firm, openly denouncing the system. The National Committee on Prison Labor has issued a statement that as the case is against contractors and not the State it will not hinder the present officials in fulfilling their duties; that if the wage is secured for the prisoner it will help his family during his imprisonment and give him some money on hand at the time of his release. The Committee two years ago passed strong resolutions condemning the contract system and every other system which exploits convict labor to the detriment of the prisoner. To promote co-operation between the Labor Unions and the Committee, a Labor Committee has been appointed of which Collis Lovely, Vice-President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, is chairman, and John J. Manning, Secretary. Such co-operation ought to be valuable in assisting the campaign.

The "Federationist."

The August "Federationist," just out, contains an interesting historical and instructive article, entitled "A Tale of Labor's Struggles and Its Conflict with Industrial and Political Corruption." It should be perused by every Labor Union member, as it gives a succinct resume of the difficulties met by the organized labor movement, and will be of value to every one inter-

ested in the great work of building and maintaining the organized labor movement. President Gompers suggests to labor editors the advisability of reproducing this article in the labor papers, even though it run through a number of issues in serial form.

Alaskan Coal for Navy.

There will be procured 1,000 tons of Alaskan coal to be tested for use by the United States Navy. The director of the Bureau of Mines, having personal charge of the expedition, is now in the coal fields of Matanuska, Alaska, and exhaustive tests will be made for the purpose of determining its heat, steam and other value.

Can Bank by Mail.

Banking by mail is the latest innovation entered into by the Government in connection with the Postal Savings System. Hereafter deposits may be made by mail and withdrawals likewise effected through the same agency. When the Postal Savings System was first put in operation postmasters were forbidden to permit deposits by such persons as were not patrons of the postoffice in which they sought to bank. This was found to work a real hardship on a certain class of those who desired to become depositors and the Postmaster General has abrogated the rule.

Bakers Sign Up.

The Ward Baking Company has just signed up with the Bakers' Union, agreeing that only union bakers shall be employed at their plant and that fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work and establishing a wage scale for bakers of \$20, \$18, \$16, \$14, and helpers, \$12 per week. Another large company at Rochester, N. Y., the Flour City Baking Company, also has signed an agreement with the Bakers. The officials and organizers of the Bakers' Union are certainly doing splendid work.

Seamen Are Anxious.

Congress has been so slow in considering legislation relative to abolishing involuntary servitude among the seamen that it is reported the seamen are becoming restive and in all probability will appeal to the President for relief. During the Sixty-second Congress the House passed the Seamen's Bill and in the very last hours of that Congress the Senate also passed the bill with numerous amendments. The final result, however, was that the measure died with the Congress. There is now a threatened strike of the seamen and the matter has been presented to Secretary of Labor Wilson, and in turn referred to President Wilson.

Bright for Settlement.

At Toronto, prospects for a settlement of the Photo-Engravers' strike appear brighter than at any time since the commencement of hostilities. Negotiations have been opened by the representatives of the strikers and the employers, and it begins to appear as if an amicable settlement will be reached. The Photo-Engravers have put up a valiant fight, and recently shipped back another batch of importations from Great Britain. It is stated that practically all of the old country members of the craft, who have been brought to Toronto under a misapprehension, have refused to take the places of the strikers.

Try to Settle.

The United States Department of Labor is endeavoring to bring about a settlement between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its machinists. Negotiations were recently opened by a representative of the department, and are being continued. A strike is imminent, but every resource is being used to avert it. Over 1,500 machinists are involved.

GEO. C. THRASHER

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Directors was held Tuesday, July 29th, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination—Chas. Hoffman, pianist. Reinstated—D. D. Custer, F. H. Lockwood, Geo. Peterson, E. Shovelin.

Transfers Deposited—Otto Maehr, G. Kreshover, both of Local No. 12, Sacramento; H. E. Pyle, Local No. 283, Walla Walla; E. R. Howard, Local No. 99, Portland; Frank A. Leon, Local No. 76, Seattle.

Transfers Withdrawn—Helen Wellson, Local No. 76, Franz Roth, Local No. 20, S. W. Driscoll, Local No. 145.

A. L. Bangle, J. F. Wilson and J. F. Fitzgerald have been appointed to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

Price of \$5 per day and all expenses has been made for Visalia Fair, not to exceed five hours per day playing, regular leader money.

Price of \$42 per man for week of six days, one extra hour allowed on Saturday, together with traveling expenses, regular leader money, has been made for the State Fair at Sacramento.

Price for Street Fair, Oakland, beginning August 26th, two hours in afternoon, three hours at night, \$5 per day per man, regular leader.

The Picnic Committee reports that the picnic was a financial success, but as the returns for the tickets are coming in very slowly, it is impossible to determine just how much has been realized. We request that the members make settlement for their tickets as soon as possible, to Mr. Giacomini, chairman. The Committee was especially pleased at the turnout and parade of the Oakland members and special credit is due Mr. Stross, who had charge of the arrangements of the Oakland side. The Committee reports one of the largest attendance, and from appearances, our picnic is increasing in favor every year.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a great new vaudeville show with six entirely new acts. The Bell Family, brothers and sisters, nine in number, and hailing from Mexico, will present a complete novelty in the shape of an artistic musical offering. They also sing Mexican songs and introduce their national dances. Taylor Holmes will share the headline honors. He will present a sparkling monologue rich in original humor. His address to a deaf and dumb audience and the opinions and discourses of various people (including the principal) at the arrival of a baby is irresistibly funny. Angela Keir, supported by Frederick Montague, Carl Hartberg and Frank Phelps, will present a sketch entitled "Sentence Suspended," a thrilling incident which actually occurred in a Philadelphia law court. Miss Keir is an actress of talent and played leading roles with the late Richard Mansfield. An appealing act of vocal and instrumental music will be offered by Fred Hamill and Charley Abbott as "The Singer and the Violinist." The two wind up with a lively rag entitled "What Are You Doing With Me?" Harry Divine and Belle Williams will drum their way into the good graces of the audiences in their successful vehicle "The Traveling Salesman and the Female Drummer." A special additional feature will be the Rose Valerio Sextette, four agile, attractive and handsomely costumed girls and two nimble young men, who accomplish with wonderful rapidity all manner of marvelous feats individually and collectively on the taut wire. Next week will be the last of Fred Watson and Rena Santos and Gus Edwards' Kid Kabaret.

I know what pleasure is, for I have done good work.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE I. W. W.

A third broadside, and the most damaging yet fired, has been hurled into the I. W. W. by William E. Trautmann, one of the founders and for some years the general secretary of that organization. Trautmann, in a three-column article in the New York "People," makes the astounding claim that the United States Steel Corporation used its powerful influence to keep Ettor and Giovannitti, the Lawrence strike leaders, in prison, although bail in any sum was offered for their release pending their trial. Furthermore, it is charged that the Steel trust, being unable to control the Wool trust, attempted to ruin the latter combine by securing the conviction of the Lawrence prisoners, thus precipitating another general strike, and then enticing the textile workers to the Pittsburg district to work in the steel mills, which were running shorthanded. In other words, the Steel trust aimed to kill two birds with one stone. And to accomplish this mammoth conspiracy Trautmann declares, the Steel trust was not only aided by influential Massachusetts politicians, but also by Vincent St. John, the present general secretary, and Harry Goff, a general organizer of the I. W. W. Trautmann caps the climax by making the sensational charge that Goff joined a detective agency operated under the direction of the United States Steel Corporation—entering into a contract with J. A. Hozier, representing the Commercial Employment Agency, St. Nicholas building, Pittsburg, for the purpose of putting through the scheme and furnishing the trust mills with not less than 15,000 men, whose fares were to be paid from Lawrence to Pittsburg and for whom \$1 a head was to be turned into the I. W. W. general treasury. Trautmann presents considerable data to connect the links in his chain of evidence and claims there are numerous documents on file to substantiate his charges. He says the Wool trust heads were in a panic for fear that an exodus of laborers would begin from Lawrence;

that during the strike, Max Mitchell, an emissary of the Wool trust, declared that the employers were ready to settle, but were double-crossed by "powerful interests" backed by Massachusetts politicians; that not only did Mitchell promise and hold ready \$100,000 to bail Ettor and Giovannitti, but he went on the witness stand at their trial and testified in their defense. It is recalled that at the beginning of the Lawrence trial the daily newspapers throughout the country printed telegraphic stories to the effect that the steel mills at Pittsburg needed 50,000 additional workers, that Haywood, when apprised of the situation, suggested that the Pittsburg district be invaded by himself and seven other I. W. W. representatives to do organizing work, and that steel stocks dropped ten points on the rumors that such a campaign was to be inaugurated. But nothing came of it owing to the St. John-Goff wire-pulling and their alleged collusion with the Steel trust detective agency to stir up a second Lawrence strike, for which they stood to win \$15,000. Trautmann's charges are becoming constantly more serious, and unless something is done by those toward whom he points the finger of accusation to controvert his statements the working people of the country will be forced to accept them at their face value.

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Edison's Latest and Greatest Invention

TALKING PICTURES

See! Hear and Listen!
In conjunction with our regular show of
The Cream of the World's Best

PHOTO PLAYS

SOME FIGURES FOR HEADS OF FAMILIES TO THINK OVER

Business Colleges are more generally patronized by store-keepers than mechanics. Why? Because store-keepers are governed by business methods entirely and their experience has taught them that it is ultimately much more advantageous to send their boys and girls, after graduating from the grammar grades, to a business college to specialize on shorthand, typing and bookkeeping, for from six to nine months, than to send them to a free institution for from two to four years. Bear in mind that the length of time required to get a diploma and position and the salary to start with depends on the boy or girl; salaries to commence with range from \$50 to \$75 per month for young men graduates, and \$35 to \$60 for young women graduates, but this tabulation is based upon the longest time required and the smallest salary for which graduates are sent out to positions.

Nine months' tuition at **Gallagher-Marsh Business College**, at \$12.50 per month, \$12.50 off for cash..... \$100

Young man takes position at end of 9 months at \$50 per month and holds same for 3 months \$150

Next year receives \$60 per month, or more 720

Total earnings for 2 years..... \$870

Young woman takes position at end of 9 months at \$35 per month and holds same for 3 months..... \$105

Next year receives \$40 or more per month 480

Total earnings for 2 years..... \$585

Young man's earnings exceed tuition charge by \$770

Young woman's earnings exceed tuition charge by \$485

Not to say anything about increased earning capacity by reason of 15 months' actual practical experience. Another item of importance is the fact that we get satisfactory positions for our graduates.

The foregoing figures constitute the main reason why store-keepers prefer business colleges for a practical office training, and it might be well for mechanics to follow their example.

In selecting a business college to which to send your boys or girls, kindly Bear in mind that

GALLAGHER - MARSH, 1256 Market Street

has its shorthand books printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions to the allied printing trades, which books carry the union label and are indorsed by our labor organizations, as well as by the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California.

Gallagher-Marsh Business College therefore solicits its share of business from organized labor because it renders better service than any other as well as because it does its share towards patronizing our local union shops, thereby encouraging home industry.

Mr. Gallagher would be pleased to discuss these advantages with any parent or guardian interested. Come and see us.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting of San Francisco Labor Council Held July 25, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Housemovers' No. 14084—H. Nelson and R. Lee. Bakers No. 24—Jack Zamford, Anton Wahl, William Stoesch, Emil Eisold, Fred Briscoe, Robert Hoffman, John Noll. Carpenters No. 304—Crist Weber. Laundry Workers No. 26—Mrs. L. C. Walden, Fred Victor, Mrs. Garrett, Charles Child, M. A. Peterson, Fred Graham, Mrs. Carson, Emma O'Keefe, Carrie Parmer, George McGrath. Sailors' Union—W. Macarthur, E. A. Erickson, P. Scharrenberg, D. W. Paul, J. W. Erickson, O. Anderson, A. Nagel, C. Paludan, E. Ellison and John H. Tennison.

Communications—Filed—From Pattern Makers' Association donating \$15; Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers No. 10333, \$5; Waiters' No. 30, \$25; Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519, \$10; Waiters, No. 30, third donation of \$25 to Light and Power Council. From Socialist Party of America noting fact that the publication known as "Pacific Ocean" is printed in an unfair shop and does not represent the Socialist Party. Light and Power Council thanks for donations. From Retail Drivers No. 278 indorsing municipal bonds in reference to extension of municipal railroads. From Street Railway Employees, Division No. 518, calling attention to the bond election for the extension of railroads and requesting co-operation of the Council. From Office of Attorney-General notifying Council that he will give his consideration to the matter of the reclamation of property at foot of Van Ness avenue. From Delegate Basenach requesting to be relieved from Labor Day Committee work. Telegram from Brother Ellison, representative at Executive Council of the A. F. of L. notifying Council that the Executive Council had taken up the case of Light and Power Council and would likely send representative to San Francisco to investigate. From Allied Printing Trades Council enclosing list of Union Label Offices from which the label had been withdrawn. From International Brotherhood Paper Makers of Elkhart, Ind., requesting unionists and organizations of labor to use paper bearing union label water mark.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Light and Power Council stating willingness to co-operate with this Council in the celebration of Labor Day.

Referred to "Labor Clarion": From Printing Pressmen's Union No. 11, and Press Assistants' No. 17, of Cincinnati, Ohio, calling attention of Council to unfairness of Methodist Book Concern and American Book Company. From Label Section enclosing letter in reference to Bell Brand Collars.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Garment Cutters' Local No. 45. Telegram from A. F. of L. in reference to Light and Power Council. From Upholsterers' Local No. 28, requesting boycott on Occidental Mattress Manufacturing Company, 1795 Fifteenth street. From Horseshoers' Union requesting boycott on firm of J. Reidy & Sons, 1653 Pacific avenue. From Pile Drivers' Local No. 77 requesting assistance of Council to unionize Key Route Railroad. From Pile Drivers' Local No. 777, requesting boycott on the Ross Construction Company. From Steam Fitters No. 509, complaining of actions of Machinists' Union doing pipe fitting on ice machinery.

Referred to Attention of Asiatic Exclusion League—From Electrical Workers No. 151, informing Council that Chinese and Japanese are performing work for Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

Reports of Unions—Press Feeders—Strike in good shape; were able to get fifteen non-unionists out of the shops of Franklin Printing Trades Association. Butchers No. 115—Boycotting Sonoma Market, California and Polk Streets. Cloak Makers' Local No. 8—Initiated fifteen new members; will present their wage scale on Monday to employers. Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$100 to Light and Power Council and will protest against the holding of examinations for Teamsters by the Civil Service Commission. Barbers—Made donation to Light and Power Council. Sailors—Called attention to one of their members being in need of assistance of the Council. Retail Clerks—Report Tom Dillon, the hatter, will not recognize their organization. Pile Drivers' Local No. 77—Donated \$100 to Light and Power Council; strike now on at Orland.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Labor Day Committee—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—Recommended that appeal for financial assistance from Metal Trades Council, of Indianapolis, Ind., be filed. Concurred in. Recommended that agreement of Retail Clerks No. 432 be indorsed. Concurred in. Recommended that application of Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union for boycott on Pacific Box Factory be left in the hands of Secretary for investigation and report. Concurred in. Matter of Moving Picture Operators' Union and Empire Theatre laid over one week. Concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably upon all bills and warrants were ordered drawn.

Unfinished Business—Secretary preferred charges against Local No. 6, I. B. E. W., for conduct unbecoming an affiliated Union. The following were nominated as a committee to investigate same in accordance with Constitution: Bros. Rosenthal, Dwyer, Frisbie, Walsh, Williams and Zamford. Moved that nominations be closed. Motion carried. Moved to make the election of committee a special order of business for next Friday, August 1st, at 9 p. m., and that the Secretary be instructed to have ballots printed. Carried. The charges are as follows:

"The Executive Committee of this Council, in dealing with a communication forwarded by Local No. 6, I. B. E. W., in which they made statements that the Council was packed with lobbyists and visitors who voted when the Council was considering the indorsement of the strike against the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, directed the Secretary of this Council to communicate with Local No. 6, and request a retraction or proof of the charge contained in the communication. In their answer under date of July 14, 1913, they not only refused to retract but continue to insult and make statements that are not for the best interest of this Council and it becomes my duty, as directed by the Executive Committee, to file charges against Local No. 6, I. B. E. W. for conduct unbecoming a Union affiliated with this Council, in accordance with Section 1, Article 8 of the Constitution."

Unfinished Business—There being two places vacant on the Executive Committee, nominations were called for the filling of same. The following nominations were made: Bros. Williams, Zamford, Brown, Matheson, Currie, Beaver and Grunhoff. Moved the election be made a special order for Friday, August 1st, at 9 p. m. Carried.

The hour of the special order of business having arrived, the election of delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention was next in order. The President appointed the following to act as tellers and judges of the election: Bros. Brouillet, McLeod, Deserte, Decker, Baker and Regan. Roll being called, the Council proceeded with the election. In the sending of al-

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ANOTHER GREAT NEW SHOW.

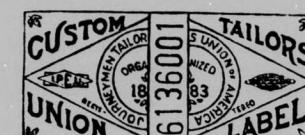
THE BELL FAMILY, Nine Brothers and Sisters in an Artistic Musical Offering; TAYLOR HOLMES, Late Star of "The Million"; ROSE VALERIO SEXTETTE, "The Speed Fiends" on a Taut Wire; DIVINE & WILLIAMS, "The Traveling Salesman and the Female Drummer"; FRED HAMILL & CHARLEY ABBATE, "The Singer and the Violinist"; ANGELA KEIR & CO., in "Sentence Suspended"; FRED WATSON & RENA SANTOS; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES, showing current events; LAST Week—GUS EDWARDS' KID KABARET.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

ternates to the Convention, it was moved that the next two receiving the highest number of votes be named as alternates. Amended that the alternates be nominated and elected; amendment carried. Moved that the election of alternates be laid over one week; motion lost. Election Committee made following report: Andrew J. Gallagher 150, D. P. Haggerty 94, James Curran 47, Selig Schulberg 92. For Alternate: E. B. Morton 97, J. P. McLaughlin 132, C. L. Williams 100. Moved to accept report of Committee and declare those receiving the highest votes for delegate and alternate, elected. Amended, that Brother Gallagher be declared elected, and that the vote between Delegates Haggerty and Schulberg be declared a tie. Amendment lost. The original motion was then put and carried.

On the matter of compensation allowed delegates to the Convention, it was moved to lay the matter over one week. Carried.

New Business—Delegate Price (Barbers' Union) moved that on account of unfair attitude of the Examiner, the reporter for said paper be excluded from the sessions of the Council. Lost.

Receipts—Cemetery Workers, \$8; Glove Workers, \$2; Gas & Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404, \$4; Cooks No. 44, \$18; Glass Bottle Blowers, \$6; Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, \$6; Material Teamsters, \$12; Pattern Makers, \$6; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Printing Pressmen No. 24, \$8; Beer Drivers No. 227, \$8; Broom Makers, \$2; Cap Makers, \$8; Sugar Workers, \$4; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, \$6; Ship Drillers, \$2; Donations to Light and Power Council, \$400; Label Section dues, \$4. Total receipts, \$514.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$4.50; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., \$16.44; E. A. Brown, trustee, \$5; M. J. McGuire, trustee, \$5; J. W. Spencer, trustee, \$5; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$10; Financial-Secretary-Treasurer, \$20; Light and Power Council, \$400; Label Section, \$4. Total expenses, \$555.94.

Council adjourned at 12 o'clock.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated Unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LIVERPOOL MUNICIPAL RAILWAYS.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

San Francisco has made a splendid beginning for the first six months of the operation of her Municipal Street Railway on Geary Street. The financial report just issued shows receipts of \$134,923.95 and operating expenses of \$73,251.33 for the period. This is more than sufficient to pay all interest charges and provide a depreciation fund. The increase in receipts since the operation of the road from the ferry to the Ocean Beach indicates that the receipts for the next twelve months will exceed \$650,000, and net a profit to the city of nearly \$350,000.

The fulfillment of what our Municipal Street Railway promises may be seen in the actual operation of the Liverpool Municipal Tramways. The poor service, high fare, low wages paid employees, and continual contentions of the company with the city, resulted in the Liverpool Municipal Council determining, in 1897, to operate the tramway lines. Within two years the city rebuilt the sixty-eight miles of track acquired and constructed forty miles of new line. The fare of the company to the suburbs was twelve cents. The city reduced it to four cents. Other fares were reduced one-half.

The wages of employees were increased and the hours of labor reduced from 91 to 60 per week. Passengers are carried three times the distance the company carried them, without any increase in fare. The shortest interval between the cars of the company was seven minutes. The city runs some cars every quarter of a minute.

The maximum headway of the company was one hour; of the city, it is fifteen minutes. The cars operated by the company were dark, dirty and ill-ventilated. Those of the city are clean, well-ventilated and brilliantly illuminated. These facts were reported to the Civic Federation of New York by Professors Edward W. Bemis and Frank Parsons.

The report of the Liverpool Tramways for the year 1912, which I have just received from Manager C. W. Mallins, shows receipts for the year of \$3,240,867, and operating cost of \$2,061,337, leaving a profit from operation of \$1,179,530. Of this sum, \$324,606 has been set aside as a contribution from the Tramways towards a reduction in the taxes of the city.

During 1897, the first year of municipal operation, the gross receipts were \$1,410,103. The report just issued shows an increase in passengers of 350 per cent., and in gross receipts of 250 per cent.

The average fare in 1897, when the tramways were taken over, was 3.67 cents. Last year the average was 2.226, making a reduction through municipal ownership of 1.444 cents. To each passenger making a round trip daily, this makes a saving of \$10.54 for the year. Had the same fare been collected last year as was charged in 1897, the receipts of the municipal tramways would have been \$1,938,596 greater than were actually received.

The total receipts of the Tramways department since the beginning of municipal operation, until January 1st last, amounted to \$39,018,623. Had the rate of fare been the same during the entire period as was charged by the private company, the total receipts for this same time would have been \$61,055,575. Thus it will be seen that municipal ownership of street railways, in sixteen years, has saved the people of Liverpool in car fares, the enormous sum of \$22,036,952. This makes a saving for each of the average annual passengers, who made a round trip daily during this period of \$154.70.

Liverpool has invested a total of \$9,773,686 in her municipal trams. Of this sum, \$3,265,060 has already been paid off by redemption of debt, and \$1,637,375 is now in the sinking fund for the same purpose. There is also in the reserve, renewal and depreciation fund, \$2,087,969. In addition, the Tramways have turned over to the city as a contribution for the reduction of taxes, since the beginning, \$1,808,560. The deduction of these sums leaves the net cost of these \$10,000,000 tramways to the City of Liverpool today \$974,722, besides the enormous saving in car fares to the people.

RATE-FIXING OPINION.

Henry B. Lister, retained as attorney for the Light and Power Council, has rendered a lengthy opinion to that body concerning the suit brought by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company against the city of San Francisco to restrain the city from enforcing the rates recently established by the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Lister, in his opinion, says the gas company has no franchise to use the public streets of this city and is merely a squatter using the streets without any authority so to do, and that the city, under the circumstances, can fix any rate for service it sees fit.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Cincinnati Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Unions are sending out circulars calling attention to the fact that the Methodist Book Concern located in that city is unfair to organized labor. For several years efforts have been made to induce the concern to employ union labor, but without success. The labor organizations of Cincinnati now request that both ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church protest against the unfairness of the managers of the printing establishment and urge a change of policy.



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(The German Bank)

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

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Buttons. Color: Aug.,
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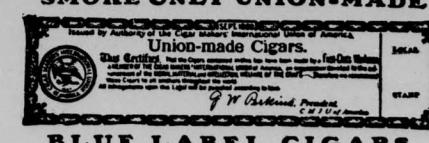
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AUGUST, 1913

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines	2565 Mission
†Monotype Machines.	718 Mission
‡Simplex Machines.	1672 Haight
(37) Altvater Printing Co.	166 Valencia
(114) Arnberger, T. R.	343 Front
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance	1122-1124 Mission
(48) Baldwin & McKay	120 Church
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	509-511 Howard
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	138 Second
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	718 Mission
(75) *Belcher & Phillips	346 Sansome
(14) Ben Franklin Press	880 Mission
(196) Borgel & Downie	739 Market
(69) Brower, Marcus	935 Market
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	340 Sansome
(4) Buckley & Curtin	708 Montgomery
(220) Calendar Press.	3358 Twenty-second
(176) *California Press.	516 Mission
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.	25 California
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	568 Clay
(179) *Donaldson & Moir	220 Kearny
(48) Eastman & Co.	897 Valencia
(54) Elite Printing Co.	718 Mission
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	24 Main
(102) Fleming & Co.	325 Bush
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	777 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	509 Sansome
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	311 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.	1059 Mission
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvane Press, The.	1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	506 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeill Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co. J. J.	330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87) Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1071 Mission
(38) Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futerick Company.	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225) John F. Hogan Co.	343 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth

(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(232) Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.	
(240) National Carton and Label Company.	412-414 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.	767 Market
(121) California Demokrat.	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call, The.	Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.	340 Ninth
(94) Journal of Commerce.	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(119) L'Echo de L'Ouest.	620 Clay
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(60) *Post.	727 Market
(61) *Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(32) Richmond Record, The.	5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.	1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	583 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.	635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.	76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:	
San Jose Engraving Co.	32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.	919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.	826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.	327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.	American Tobacco Company.
	Bekins Van & Storage Company.
	Butterick patterns and publications.
	Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
	California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
	Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
	Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
	Empire Theatre.
	Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
	Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
	Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
	National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
	Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
	San Francisco "Examiner."
	Schmidt Lithograph Company.
	Southern Pacific Company.
	United Cigar Stores.
	Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
	White Lunch Cafeteria.
	Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

RAILROAD GRANTS INCREASE.

Negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Federated Trades on the Western lines for a new schedule, which has been in progress for some time, has terminated in an amicable settlement of the controversy. It is given out that an increase of two cents per hour has been granted, in addition to several betterments in working conditions.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Joe Balto, a well-known member of the job branch, has returned from a very pleasant two weeks' vacation in the Sierra Nevadas and King's River Canyon. He came back with a good coat of tan and many fish stories, which mark him as a pictorial as well as typographical artist.

The delegates who will represent the Local in the convention of the International Union in Nashville, Tenn., next month were instructed to support the Seattle, Wash., plan for the re-organization of the Executive Council of the International Union.

Kirby Reist and Elmer Hostettler, of the California Press Chapel, 340 Sansome Street, left Monday in their new Overland automobile for an extended vacation in the wilds of Mendocino county. They took along a good sized arsenal, and plenty of ammunition and grub, and expect to get their full share of game and fish. Leigh Holman, of the same Chapel, will join them in about ten days.

Harry Reed, the well known linotype expert, accompanied by Mrs. Reed, has returned from Honolulu, where he has been for the past year. He is again with the California Press, where he was formerly employed. Harry enjoyed his trip to the Islands and has nothing but words of praise for the beautiful tropical possessions of Uncle Sam.

Secretary Michelson's membership report at the meeting last Sunday showed that during the previous fiscal month fifty-one traveling cards had been received and forty-two withdrawn, leaving a total membership of 1036.

Following an extended report of the Executive and Conference Committee, dealing with the strike of the local Pressmen and Feeders, a resolution was adopted instructing the President to tender the good offices of No. 21 in an endeavor to bring the striking unions and the employing printers together, to the end that a peaceful and honorable adjustment of the existing trouble may be reached.

An adjourned session of the Union will be held next Sunday, August 3, at 1 p. m., in Labor Council Hall, to complete the business of the regular session and to learn the result of the efforts of the officers in regard to the strike.

Joe Mulhall, formerly of Oakland and now a member of the Los Angeles Tribune Chapel, paid San Francisco a visit during the week.

Benjamin Schonhoff, one of No. 21's delegates to the Nashville convention of the I. T. U., left for the Southern city Wednesday, having been appointed by President Lynch a member of the Laws Committee. F. F. Bebergall and T. F. Foley will leave for the convention early next week.

Miss May McKinley, No. 21's lady delegate, left today for Nashville. On her way east Miss McKinley will visit Los Angeles. Before her return to San Francisco Miss McKinley will visit Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Denver, Colorado Springs (the Home), St. Louis, Fulton (Ky.), Chicago and New York.

News has reached this city to the effect that Charles Deacon, superintendent of the Home, has resigned and that John Daley of Syracuse has been appointed to succeed him.

Wiley K. Galloway has passed the bar examination and will shortly desert the linotype for the practice of law.

The mother of Frank D. Blanchard of the "Chronicle" chapel passed away last Tuesday at the age of 69 years.

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J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street Between 23rd and 24th
SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Bear Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bear Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M. at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scaleers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Sop, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Filters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Filters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgers No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 233 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 1417 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

FAIR MILK DEALERS.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL 226, hereinafter calls your attention to the FAIR DAIRIES, that you will be able to get a fair product from. We request that you demand the same.

Respectfully,

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July 7, 1913.

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American D., 861 Hampshire St.

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Burlingame D., 769 McAllister St.

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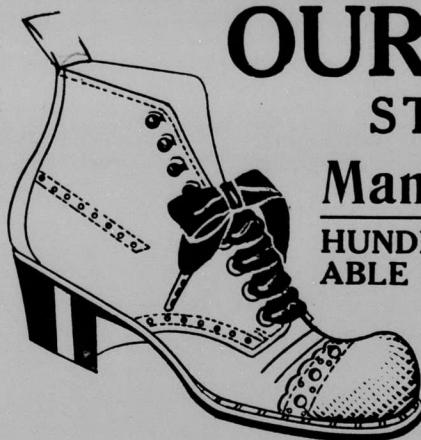
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STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS



Personal and Local

M. J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union, who last week underwent an operation for stomach trouble at a local hospital, has sufficiently recovered to be about again. He will be as lively as ever in a few days.

Frank Farrington, member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, accompanied by President Foster of the Vancouver Island Local, District No. 28, is in the city in the interest of his organization. The men are handling matters in connection with the Vancouver strike of the coal miners on the Island.

Victor L. Berger, former Socialist Congressman and one of the ablest speakers of the day, will lecture at Scottish Rite Auditorium on Wednesday, August 6th, at 8 p. m. Judging from the successes he has encountered at other points along his western route, Berger should have a splendid attendance here. As one of the men who has been longest in the Socialist movement of the United States, knowing every detail of its development, and as the first Socialist to sit in Congress, Berger has things to say that will be of interest to everyone—non-Socialists and Socialists alike. He will, among other things, talk about Milwaukee, the city whose industrial and political affairs have long been of national interest. Tickets are being sold at twenty-five and fifty cents and may be purchased either at 240 Pacific Building, or at the Scottish Rite Auditorium on the evening of the lecture.

Andrew J. Gallagher and D. P. Haggerty have been elected to represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which convenes in Fresno on Monday, October 6. The alternate delegates are John P. McLaughlin and C. L. Williams.

J. W. ("Cricket") Phillips, a prominent member of Electrical Workers' Union No. 100, has returned from his maiden trip to San Francisco. While there he visited Chinatown and the Barbary Coast without falling into the clutches of the famous bunco gang. He was so enthused over the "Paris of America" that his wife accuses him of talking about the wonderful sights

in his sleep. While in the city he claims that one of their real estate agents offered to sell him a half interest in the Flood Building for \$500 cash, and the only thing that prevented him from making the investment was the lack of about \$100. He swears by all that is good and holy that he proposes to make the trip soon again, and that when he does he is going prepared financially to grab a few of their Market street bargains.—Fresno Labor "News."

The International Union of Molders gives notice to its members not to go to Panama at this time, on account of existing conditions, unless a job has been secured in advance.

As a means of raising a fund to defray the expenses for the International Convention of the culinary crafts, which will be held here in 1915, the Bartenders' Union decided Monday night to set aside a per capita assessment from its treasury. Sick benefits for the week amounted to \$21, five candidates for membership were initiated and nine applications were received.

The bond project for the extension of the municipal railway lines was indorsed Monday night by Carpenters' Union No. 483. Organizer Jas. Gray addressed the meeting on the necessity for a thoroughly organized craft.

Stanley B. Wilson, one of the most cheerful and at the same time one of the most successful propagandists of Socialism in the State of California, will lecture here at Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Avenue, on August 10th, 8:00 p. m. Mr. Wilson is editor of the Los Angeles "Citizen," the official organ of the labor bodies of Los Angeles county, as well as editor of "The Western Comrade," a magazine which was launched last April. He has been touring the State for the past several weeks and has been meeting with enthusiastic and appreciative audiences. It is anticipated that he will be accorded a hearty reception in San Francisco.

Will J. French, of the Industrial Accident Board, has received an invitation to address the Pile Drivers' Union and explain the provisions of the new Workmen's Compensation Act. He will take advantage of the opportunity in the very near future.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

By Norman Duxbury.

Out of the searchlight now being turned on to our social sins, is coming a determination to grapple with the problem and to end it.

The warmhearted efforts of the women and men who are striving to solve the problem is most encouraging. The problem is vital. The prostitution of woman and debasement of men is poisoning the very sources of life. In spite of all our efforts it has gone on expanding and must of necessity go on until the cause of it all is done away with.

It is no use trying to cure the evil by saving only the women. Man is the cause of the whole traffic. He it is who makes it possible and keeps it up, and it is well to recognize that men are not all bad.

I prostitute my labor and energies in building houses that are not fit to live in. Breeding places for consumption, if not first wiped out by fire, which would be more quickly merciful. Then there are editors who prostitute their pens, and even preachers, who to make a living for their wives and children, preach what they do not believe, and what keeps the people hypnotized; and some women prostitute themselves that they and their children may live. What is the difference between us all? The instinct of life causes us to live by selling what we have, and the only way to remedy this is in adequate labor conditions.

The inhuman conditions of factory life, the ravages of white plague, the bitter cry of the child for bread which the mother is unable to satisfy, forces our sisters down. Our girlhood is at the mercy of the beasts of starvation. We must admire the brave fight of those who work and fight against tremendous odds, and it speaks volumes for the womanhood of America when the low wages and nerve racking, body straining toil of factory and mill is so preferred to the underworld that an organized traffic in girls must be carried on. An organization, nation wide, and even extending over the seas. Even starvation is not compelling enough to meet the demands of the brothel.

The cure for this disease is such conditions of life and labor that men and women can get married. It has been shown that marriages depend on the assuredness of being able to make a living, and to make possible this Socialism is the only hope. When society will take over the means of life and use them for the benefit of mankind.

We believe that the dawn is close upon us. A morning not of tears but of sunshine and roses. Let us forget this horrible nightmare by building a new world wherein dwelleth justice and right-doingness, where the mother no longer dreading the future, will nurse her babe and laugh at the days to come, and the storm tossed weary men, secure in the opportunity to labor and in the full product of their toil will desire a home with a wife and mother, and love, the exalted expression of life, will come to thrill and make harmony on the full orchestra of life.

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